

## Progress of the War.

Continued from page two.)

envelop the left wing of the allies has been frustrated. A big force of cavalry advancing on Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advanced movement of the Germans right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy had been compelled to retire on St. Quentin. A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies left wing was frustrated.

New York, Sept. 6.—Russian troops to the number of 150,000 have passed through England and are now at the rear of the German army in France, according to Vance Thompson, an American writer, who arrived here today on the Red Star liner Kronland, which sailed from Liverpool Aug. 28.

Passengers on several steamers from England recently have reported a movement of Russian troops through the British Isles to the continent.

A despatch from St. John's Newfoundland, says:

"The Allan liner Pomeranian is here from Liverpool and officers and passengers tell the same story about Russian troops being brought to England as the Mauretania's passengers recounted at New York last week.

The allied armies defending the roads to Paris have again come into contact with German right wing on banks of the River Grand Morin, which runs east and west, somewhat south of the Paris line.

An official statement, issued by the French office, says that the Allies advanced troops came into touch with German forces which seem to be covering on the River Ourcq, towards the southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing had a small engagement resulting in an advantage to the French.

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said to be still resisting the German assault.

London, Sept. 7.—The light cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The Commander, Captain Leake was wounded. The Pathfinder is the second British cruiser blown up by mines in the North Sea. She was commissioned at Portsmouth in October 1913 and attached to the eighth flotilla. The loss of life by the sinking of the cruiser Pathfinder is more costly than was at first reported. It is now officially stated that only 58 out of a crew of 254 were saved.

London Sept. 8th. Apart from the announcement that the German forces have fallen back before the offensive attacks of the allies on the line from Nanteuil Le Hardouin to Verdun, the most interesting report is contained in a despatch to the London Evening News from Cologne in which the French commander, General Pau, is given as authority for the statement that the allies have won a victory at Percy Sur Oise, in which the Imperial Guard, under the Crown Prince of Germany, is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau says that the plans of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, are being steadily carried out, and that the allies have succeeded in forcing back in a northeast direction the German forces opposed to them.

Paris officially reports that the allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition

by the Germans and that several engagements on the Ourcq river have favored the French and British.

## A Fair Field.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, talked over with President Wilson today, in general terms, American neutrality in the European war. The Ambassador expressed the hope and desire of his government that none of the numerous questions of neutrality, which might arise should effect friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

It was learned that the British diplomat felt confident that the American government would enforce neutrality impartially and in accordance with the most advanced thought on the duty of neutrals. He is understood to have explained that Britain desired only a fair field and no favor.

The ambassador referred in a general way to the position of the British government on the proposed purchase of foreign ships for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine. While not disputing the right of the United States to purchase as many ships from one belligerent nation as she chooses, Great Britain would not be pleased if a great number of vessels were bought from German owners, a condition that might give Germany a big supply of money. The answer of the American government to this idea, is that when the time for purchasing ships arrives nothing of an unnatural nature will be done, and as equitable an arrangement as possible will be sought.

## Belgium Not Crushed

London, Sept. 1 (6.55 p. m.)—At the reception by King George at Buckingham Palace today of the Belgian Mission which is on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone, an address to the King was read, setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign, and thanking the King for Great Britain's aid. In part, the address was as follows:

"Sire:—Belgium, having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peril of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality. In this critical situation it is for our country an inestimable tower of strength to see coming resolute and immediate intervention by great and powerful England.

"Commissioned by His Majesty the King of the Belgians with a mission to the President of United States, we considered it to be our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British Empire to convey to Your Majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

The address referred to King George's message to King Albert, and the co-operation of the British land and sea forces. "This," continued the address "brought renewed gratitude, and strengthened still further the determination of the Belgian nation forced to go to war for the protection of her institutions and her hearths, to defend her rights. In this resistance Belgium was desirous of bringing to bear the care which is imposed on each nation by international convention and conscience.

"Our adversary, after invading our territory, has decimated the civil population, massacred women and children, carried into captivity inoffensive peasants, put to death the wounded, destroyed undefended towns, and burned churches, historical monuments, and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of Your Majesty.

"Despite all this suffering in Belgium, which has been made the personification of outraged right, the country is resolute in fulfilling to the utmost her duties towards Europe. Whatever may happen, she must defend her existence, her honor and her liberty."

King George replied that Great Britain would support Belgium, and that he was grateful for the gallant Belgian resistance. He added that he was shocked at

the reports of German brutality. King Albert bade us tell all the world that Belgium is not crushed and never will be crushed. Such a spirit as we have can never be downed. We will fight on and on and success finally will crown the efforts of the allies."

Such was the message that Carton De Wiart, the Belgian minister of justice, head of the Belgian mission, delivered to the representatives of the press following the visit of the mission to King George and Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister. M. De Wiart reviewed the charges against Germany in detail, laying great stress on the fact that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium in entering that country and cited alleged specific outrages on the part of the Germans, giving dates and places and names of persons said to have been killed.

"I have a statement," said M. De Wiart, "from a reliable man who visited Louvain, August 30, which says that the Germans were still burning buildings that day and scattering straw so that every house standing would be destroyed. Drunken German soldiers were reeling through the streets with bottles of wine, and officers were drinking at tables set in the streets.

"Louvain looks like a second Pompeii. Only the town hall and the city station are left standing. The cathedral and the theatre have collapsed, as also have the library, with its rare old manuscripts. The university which had 2,500 students, is a total ruin.

"Aerschot, with 8,000 inhabitants, and Diest, and many other unfortified villages, suffered the same fate as Louvain. At Diest a mother and her daughter of twelve were shot to death and a young man was bound to a tree and burned alive and two men were buried alive with their heads downward."

## International Trust

London, Sept. 3.—A leading financier, in an interview with the Montreal Gazette representative today, disclosed the general outline of a scheme under discussion by the management of the principal joint stock banks, such private bankers as Rothschilds, Montagu, and Baring's leading financial and stock-broking houses, for restoring private credit and the confidence necessary for the re-opening of the stock exchange. This scheme has not yet been disclosed to any London newspapers.

It is generally felt that the financial remedies of the government, including the moratorium, effected relief for large firms only, and much requires to be done for smaller capitalists, unless many of the latter are to become bankrupt or at least be compelled to discharge employees in large numbers.

It is proposed to form an international trust, the members of which would include the leading financiers of Great Britain and America, with a minimum capital of \$150,000,000 in four and one-half per cent. bonds, for the purpose of purchasing listed home and foreign stocks at their last making-up prices.

It is thought that the effect will be to liberate many commercial houses and private investors from tight corners, restore credit to a normal basis, and make the re-opening of the stock exchange possible. If reopened now it would mean disaster to very many firms, especially those with foreign commitments, and lead to an unwhole-some gambling over a wide area in sound, as well as in speculative securities.



## Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th Oct. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Beatonville P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Beatonville Collectors and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'own, 2nd Sept. 1914. Sept. 9th, 1914—31

## Local And Other Items

The first prize court held in England since the Crimean war sat in London on Friday last to deal with the disposal of twelve of the enemy's merchant ships captured by the British.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, Auxiliary of the diocese of Chatham N. B. was here last week on a few days visit to his brother, his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

At the cheese board meeting in this city on Friday evening last 15 cents a pound was offered by Mr. Biffin; but was refused. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the board on Friday next 11th inst.

The Government of New Brunswick has offered the Imperial authorities 100,000 bushels of potatoes for the use of the army at the front. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

Word has reached Toronto of the death in battle of Lt. Bertram Denison, King's Own Yorkshire Regiment. He was son of Admiral John Denison and a nephew of Colonel George T. Denison of Toronto and 34 years of age.

One of the largest cargoes of wheat and flour to leave Philadelphia since the outbreak of the war in Europe was shipped on the British steamship Myra Fell on the 2nd inst. for Leith, Scotland. The vessel's cargo includes 1,092,000 pounds of flour and nearly 110,000 bushels of wheat.

## CHEAP AUTUMN EXCURSIONS VIA PLANT LINE

Attention is directed to the ad which appears in this issue re cheap excursions via the Plant line from Charlottetown to Boston. Autumn is a delightful time to visit Boston and all who can should take advantage of the cheap rates via Plant line and enjoy a trip on the magnificent steamer "Evangeline."

The intelligence from the seat of war for the last day or two, meagre as it is, indicates that the Allies are doing well and that the Germans are losing some ground. It is generally thought that a big battle is going on concerning which little or no information has reached the public. Some important news may be made public in a day or two. Let us hope it will be favorable to the Allies.

A Commission appointed by the Belgian Government to investigate charges of German atrocities have reported in part as follows: "We found evidence of violation of laws of humanity in German atrocities committed at Vise, Omsmael, Aerschot, Louvain and the district of Malines. Germans shot inoffensive pedestrians, cyclists and peasants. They robbed the public treasury, commandeered food, burned and pillaged houses and towns on the excuse that the inhabitants fired first. They interned men in churches while women were outraged. They are deporting men to Germany to work in fields. The Belgians are compelled to serve against Russians captured as hostages. Men, women, and children were compelled to march before German troops showing the white flag in order to induce French troops to approach. Ten priests were shot."

A meeting of The Field Army Service committees for King's and Queens Counties was held in Charlottetown on Monday, when arrangements were made regarding the collecting of the oats to be forwarded for the use of the armies fighting against Germany. The King's County committee have arranged for a series of public meetings in different sections during next week, at which addresses will be delivered explaining the meaning and scope of the work undertaken, and how it is to be carried on. The dates and places of meetings are as follows: viz.—Souris Monday, Sept. 14th, Elmira, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Montague, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Cardigan Wednesday, Sept. 16th, Dundas, Thursday, Sept. 17th, St. Peters Bay, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Morrell, Friday, Sept. 18th, Murray Harbor South, Thursday, Sept. 17th, Murray Harbor North, Friday, Sept. 18th, Murray Harbor, Wednesday, Sept. 16th, Georgetown Saturday, Sept. 19th. The Prince County committee held their meeting at Summerside same day.

The total debt of Canada on August 31st was \$332,061,933, according to financial statement of the government issued recently. This is an increase of \$31,311,038 over the same date last year and an increase of \$188,118 over July this year. The Dominion revenue for August, 1914, was \$14,196,107 and for the first five months of the present fiscal year \$60,378,118. In August, 1913 the revenue was \$14,547,853 and for five months of 1913 \$71,628,458. Customs is responsible for the entire decrease in Dominion revenue, but the decrease in August, 1914, is less than it has been for several months. Customs revenue in August, 1914, was \$8,245,148 and for five months \$36,261,796. In August, 1913, it was \$9,845,721 and for the five months \$71,628,457. The funded debt payable in London is \$324,472,079.

A London despatch of the 7th says: The official information Bureau announced that a German squadron sunk 15 fishing boats in the North Sea. They captured a quantity of fish and the fishermen were taken to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war. This goes to show how very brave German naval crews are when they have fishing boats to deal with. Why do they not come out from their hiding place and try conclusions with the British war ships? The ships of the German Navy were supposed to be built for real naval war fare, not for the mimic exercise of sinking fishing boats.

## The Market Prices.

Butter	0.23 to 0.26
Eggs, per doz.	0.22 to 0.24
Fowls each	0.50 to 0.80
Chickens per pair	0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)	2.00 to 2.02
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork (per cwt.)	0.10 to 0.11
Potatoes (new)	0.40 to 0.50
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.45 to 0.50
Blk Oats	0.55 to 0.60
Hides (per lb.)	0.11 to 0.12
Cal Skins	0.13 to 0.00
Sheep pelts	0.25 to 0.00
Onions (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	0.12 to 0.15
Duckies (per lb.)	0.20 to 0.25
Peanut hay	17.00 to 18.00
Straw	0.30 to 0.35
Ducks per pair	1.55 to 1.00
Lamb, Pelt	0.25 to 0.00

## PLANT LINE

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH.

## COAL!

Land today per schooner John Millard, 400 Barrels St John Lime.

Acadia Nut, Inverness Round, Sydney Run of Mine, Sydney Round.

Fresh Mined, just received at

G. Lyons & Co.

Agent, Charlottetown.

Sept. 9, 1914—tf

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the

STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., Daily (except Sunday) at 8:20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4:00 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

STEAMER EMPRESS

Leaves Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B., Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du-Chene on return about 4:30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point-du-Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager, Charlottetown

June 10th, 1914—tf

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc

Office in Desjardis Block, Corner Queen and Crafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, E. C. — A. A. CAMPBELL

July 8, 1911—y. y.

## We Want Your WOOL

We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island.

Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle.

MOORE & McLEOD

119-121 Queen Street

Charlottetown.

May 27th, 1914—tf.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

W. J. P. McMillan, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

D. C. McLeod, K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and

Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

## LIME!

Landing today per schooner

John Millard, 400 Barrels St John Lime.

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Acadia Nut, Inverness Round, Sydney Run of Mine, Sydney Round.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, E. C. — A. A. CAMPBELL

July 8, 1911—y. y.

## LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying

clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect

fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to

be made fashionable and stylish, and then you

want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality

of the goods carried in stock, and nothing

but the very best in trimmings of every kind

is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all

our clothes have that smooth, stylish well

tailored appearance, which is approved by all

good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes

to suit you, give us a trial. We will please

you,

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,

153 Queen Street.

Advertisements of the

Live Stock Breeder's

Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale:

1 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion,

1 Pure-Bred Ayrshire Heifers,

1 Holstein Bull Calf,

4 Shorthorn Bulls,

2 Bull Calves,

6 Leicester Rams,

Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep,

8 Pure Bred Ram Lambs,

2 Yearling Lamb,

1 Oxford Ram,

3 Berkshire Sows,

2 Yorkshire Boar Pigs,

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

1 Ayrshire Bull,

2 Leicester Rams,

For further information apply to the Department of

Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Sept. 9th, 1914.

## SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION

SEPT. 5<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> 1914

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

SPLENDID DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES

INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBIT

FREE PROGRAM

FREE EXHIBITS

REPORTER

LOAN.